

Description

[0001] The present invention concerns a composition for care and/or treatment and/or makeup of the skin, including the scalp and/or lips of human beings, containing a liquid oily phase gelled with a special polymer and supplied, in particular, as lipstick whose application leaves a shiny deposit that does not migrate.

[0002] Cosmetic or dermatological products often contain a liquid oily phase that is structured, either gelled or rendered rigid; in particular, this is the case for solid compositions such as deodorants, salves and lipstick, products for rings under the eyes and cast makeup foundation. This structuring is obtained with waxes or fillers. Unfortunately, these waxes and fillers tend to render the composition matte that is not always desirable, especially for lipstick; women in fact always seek a lipstick in the form of a rod that leaves an increasingly shiny film.

[0003] By liquid oily phase in the sense of the application, we mean an oily phase that is liquid at room temperature (25°C) and atmospheric pressure (760 mm Hg) composed of one or several lipid species that are liquid at room temperature, also called oils, that are mutually compatible.

[0004] Structuring the liquid oil phase in particular limits the exudation of solid compositions and also limits, after application on the skin or lips, the release of this phase into wrinkles and lines, which is particularly sought for a lipstick. The considerable migration of the liquid oily phase containing colorants causes an unpleasant esthetic appearance around the lips, particularly accentuating wrinkles and lines. This migration is often mentioned by women as a major fault with conventional lipstick.

[0005] Shininess is related primarily to the nature of the liquid oily phase. It is thus possible to reduce the quantity of waxes and fillers in the composition to increase the shine of a lipstick, but the migration of the liquid oily phase then increases. In other words, the levels of waxes and fillers required to manufacture a lipstick reduce the shininess of the deposit.

[0006] The applicant has found that the loss of shine of lipstick in the presence of waxes is related to the anisotropic crystalline structure of its compounds. He thus imagined manufacturing lipstick without wax.

[0007] The aim of the present invention is precisely a composition for care products and/or makeup and/or skin treatment and or lips that can remedy these disadvantages.

[0008] Surprisingly, the applicant found that the use of special polymers enables liquid oily phases to be structured, even in the absences of wax, in the form of a stick whose application on the lips leads to a shiny and non-migrating film.

[0009] The invention is applicable not only to makeup products for the lips such as lipstick and lip pencils, but also to products for care and/or treatment of the skin, including the scalp and the lips, such as care creams applied daily, sunscreens for the lips and skin, makeup products for the skin, both the human face and body such as foundations, in particular cast as sticks or cups, products to treat rings under the eyes, and products for non-permanent tattoos (decalcomanias), body hygiene products such as deodorants in particular as sticks, and to eye makeup products such as eye liners, in particular in the form of a pencil or mascaras, notably in the form of a cake.

[0010] More precisely, the aim of the invention is a structured composition containing at least one liquid oily phase structured with at least one polymer with a polyamide skeleton containing at least one terminal group composed of an alkyl or alkenyl group having at least

4 carbon atoms, bound to the skeleton by an ester group, this polymer being combined with at least one liquid at room temperature having an HLB value lower than 8.

[0011] HLB is the hydrophilic/lipophilic balance. According to the invention, one may use one or several amphiphilic substances that are liquid at room temperature (25°C) and at atmospheric pressure. This amphiphilic compound or mixture of amphiphilic compounds preferably has an HLB value in the range of 1 to 7, even better from 1 to 5 and even better from 3 to 5. The purpose of (these) compound(s) is to reinforce the structuring properties of the heteroatom polymer to facilitate use and to improve stick application capacity.

[0012] By "at least one terminal group" we mean one or several (two) terminal groups. By "polyamide" we mean the repetition of at least 2 amide groups.

[0013] The polymers of the composition of the invention present good solubility in oils (liquid compounds not miscible with water) as a result of their alkyl or alkenyl chain at the extremity of the polyamide skeleton and thus lead to macroscopically homogeneous compositions, even with a high concentration (at least 25%) of polymer, in contrast to previous polymers of the art not containing an alkyl or alkenyl chain at the extremity of the polyamide skeleton.

[0014] Advantageously, the polymers included in the invention result from a polycondensation between a dicarboxylic acid containing at least 32 atoms of carbon (notably having from 32 to 44 carbon atoms) with a diamine containing at least 2 atoms of carbon (notably having from 2 to 36 carbon atoms). The dicarboxylic acid is preferably a fatty acid dimer containing at least 16 carbon atoms, such as oleic, linoleic or linolenic acid. The diamine is preferable ethylene diamine, hexylene diamine, hexamethylene diamine, phenylene diamine, ethylene triamine, or better ethylene diamine. For polymers containing 1 or 2 terminal carboxylic acid groups, it is advantageous to esterify them with a monoalcohol having at least 4 carbon atoms, preferably from 10 to 36 carbon atoms, better from 12 to 24 carbon atoms, or even better from 6 to 24 carbon atoms, for example 18 carbon atoms.

[0015] The composition of the invention may be a paste, solid or cream. It may be an oil-in-water and water-in-oil emulsion, a solid or soft anhydrous gel. It is preferably a translucent or transparent anhydrous gel, especially transparent anhydrous, cast in a stick or a cup.

[0016] Advantageously, the polymer of the composition of the invention has a mean molecular weight between 1000 and 10,000, and better between 2000 and 8000.

[0017] The structuring polymer according to the invention is a solid, non-deformable at room temperature (25°C) and at atmospheric pressure (760 mm Hg). It can structure the composition without opacifying it.

[0018] Advantageously, the structuring polymers have a softening point higher than 70°C that can reach 190°C. Preferably, their softening point is between 80 and 130°C and better between 80 and 105°C. This softening point is lower than that of known structuring polymers, facilitating their use and limiting the deterioration of the liquid oily phase.

[0019] Advantageously, the ester groups of the polymer represent 10 to 50% of the total number of ester and amide groups and better from 20 to 35%.

[0020] These polymers are more specially those described in Union Camp document US-A5783657. In particular, each of these polymers has the following formula (I)

in which n designates a whole number of amide groups such that the number of ester groups is 10 to 50% of the total number of ester and amide groups, at each occurrence independently, R<1> is the alkyl or alkenyl group having at least 4 carbon atoms, notably

from 4 to 24 carbon atoms; at each occurrence independently, R<2> represents a C4 to C42 hydrocarbon group provided that at least 50% of the R<2> groups represent a C30 to C42 hydrocarbon group; at each occurrence independently, R<3> represents an organic group containing at least 2 atoms of carbon, atoms of hydrogen and optionally one or several atoms of oxygen or nitrogen; and at each occurrence independently, R<4> represents a hydrogen atom, a C1 to C10 alkyl group or a direct bond to R<3> or another R<4> such that the nitrogen atom to which both R<3> and R<4> are bound is part of a heterocyclic structure defined by R<4>-N-R<3>, with at least 50% of R<4> representing an atom of hydrogen.

[0021] Advantageously, n represents a whole number from 1 to 5. Preferably, R<1> is a C12 to C22 alkyl group and preferably C18 to C22. Advantageously, R<2> can be a C10 to C42 hydrocarbon group (alkene). Preferably 50% at least, better 75% at least, of R<2> are groups containing 30 to 42 carbon atoms. The other R<2> are C4 to C19 hydrogenated groups and even C4 to C12. Preferably, R<3> represents a C2 to C36 hydrocarbon group or possibly a polyoxyalkylene group and R<4> represents a hydrogen atom.

[0022] The hydrocarbon groups may be linear, cyclic or branched, saturated or unsaturated. In addition, the alkyl and alkenyl groups may be linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated.

[0023] According to the invention, the structuring of the liquid oily phase is obtained with one or several polymers having formula (I). In general, polymers having formula (I) are mixtures of polymers; these mixtures can also contain a synthetic product corresponding to a compound having formula (I) with N = 0; i.e. a diester.

[0024] As an example of a structuring polymer that can be used in the composition according to the invention, we may cite commercial products marketed by Bush Boake Allen called Uniclear 80 and Uniclear 100. They are marketed in the form of a gel at 80% (active material) in mineral oil and at 100% (active material), respectively. Their softening point is 88 to 94°C. These commercial products are a copolymer mixture of a C36 diacid condensed with ethylene diamine with mean molecular weight of about 6000. The terminal ester groups result from the esterification of remaining terminal acids with cetyl or stearyl alcohol or their mixtures (also called cetylstearyl alcohol).

[0025] The amphiphilic components usable in the composition of the invention contain a lipophilic moiety bound to a polar moiety, the lipophilic moiety containing a chain of at least 8 carbon atoms, in particular 16 to 32 carbon atoms, and better 18 to 28 carbon atoms. The polar moiety of this or these amphiphilic component(s) is preferably the rest of a compound chosen among alcohols and polyols having 1 to 12 hydroxyl groups, polyoxyalkylenes containing at least 2 oxyalkylene groups and having 0 to 20 polypropylene groups and/or 0 to 20 oxyethelene groups. In particular, the amphiphilic compound is chosen among hydroxystearates, oleates, isostearates of glycerol, of sorbitan or of methyl glucose, or C12 to C26 branched chain fatty alcohols such as octyldodecanol and their mixtures. Among the esters, monoesters and mixtures of mono- and di-esters are preferred.

[0026] The structuring or gelling of oils (in general of the liquid oily phase) that can be modulated by the nature of the polyamide and by those of the amphiphilic compound used is such that a rigid structure can be obtained in the form of a rod or a stick.

[0027] The concentrations of the amphiphilic compounds and that of the polymer are chosen as a function of the desired degree of hardness of the gel and as a function of the particular planned application. The respective quantities of polymer and amphiphilic compound can be such that they enable a solid gel to be obtained that can disintegrate, does not flow under its own weight, in particular having a hardness between 20 and 2000 g and better between 20 and 900 g, notably from 20 to 600 g and for example from 150 to 450 g. This hardness can

be measured with the method of penetration of a probe in the said composition and in particular with a texture analyzer (for example Rhéo TA-XT2) equipped with an ebonite cylinder 5 mm high and 8 mm in diameter. Hardness is measured at 20°C at the center of 5 samples of the said composition. The cylinder is introduced in each sample of the composition at a pre-speed of 2 mm/s then at a speed of 0.5 mm/s and finally at a post-speed of 2 mm/s, total displacement being 1 mm. The hardness value is that of the maximum peak. Measurement error is ± 50 g.

[0028] Harness can also be measured with the so-called "wire cutter" method, that involves cutting an 8.1 mm diameter rod of lipstick and measuring hardness at 20°C with a DFGHS 2 dynamometer manufactured by Indelco-Chatillon, that moves at a speed of 100 mm/min. It is expressed as the shear force (expressed in grams) required to cut a stick in these conditions. Using this method, the hardness of a composition in stick according to the invention is between 30 and 160 g, preferably from 30 to 120 g, for example from 30 to 50 g.

[0029] This hardness is such that the composition is self-supporting and can disintegrate to form a satisfying deposit on the skin and the lips. In addition, with this hardness the composition of the invention in a cast form, notably in sticks, is resistant to shocks.

[0030] According to the invention, the composition in the form of a stick behaves as a deformable and supple elastic solid, conferring on the application a remarkable elastic softness. Stick compositions in the prior art did not have this property of elasticity and suppleness.

[0031] In practice, the quantity of polymer represents (as active material) 0.5 to 80% of the total weight of the composition and better 5 to 40%. The quantity of amphiphilic compound represents in practice 0.1 to 35% and better 2 to 15%.

[0032] When these rods or sticks are colored and in particular pigmented, application furnishes a shiny, homogeneous colored deposit that does not migrate into the lines and wrinkles of the skin, in particular surrounding the lips but also the eyes.

[0033] Advantageously, the liquid oily phase structured by the polymer contains a major quantity, i.e. more than 40%, and better more than 50% in weight of oil or a mixture of apolar liquid oils in particular hydrocarbon compounds, with reference to the total weight of the liquid oily phase.

[0034] According to the invention, apolar oils are in particular silicone oils such as polydimethylsiloxanes (PDMS) whether or not volatile, linear or cyclic, liquid at room temperature; polydimethylsiloxanes containing alkyl, alkoxy or phenyl groups as side chains and/or at silicone chain ends, groups each having 2 to 24 carbon atoms; phenylated silicones, such as phenyl trimethicones, phenyl dimethicones and phenyl trimethylsiloxy diphenylsiloxanes, diphenyl dimethicones, diphenyl methyldiphenyl trisiloxanes, 2-phenylethyl trimethylsiloxy silicates; linear or branched hydrocarbons or fluorocarbons, either synthetic or mineral in origin, whether or not volatile such as volatile paraffin oils (such as isoparaffins, isododecane) or non volatile and their derivatives, petrolatum, polydecenes, hydrogenated polyisobutene such as parleam, squalane. The oils used are preferably apolar hydrocarbon oils of mineral or synthetic origin, notably chosen among parleam oil, isoparaffins, squalane and their mixtures.

[0035] It is possible to add polar oils to the apolar oils, apolar oils used notably to codissolve polar oils.

[0036] In particular, the polar oils of the invention are:

hydrocarbon plant oils with a high triglyceride content composed of fatty acid esters and glycerol, whose fatty acids may have varied chain lengths, that can be linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated; these oils are notably wheat germ oil, oils of corn, sunflower, shea butter, castor, sweet almonds, macadamia, apricot, soybean, rapeseed, cotton, alfalfa, poppy, Hokkaido squash, sesame, squash, avocado, hazelnuts, grape or blackcurrant seeds, evening primrose, millet, quinoa, olives, rye, safflower, candlenut tree, passion fruit, Muscat rose; or triglycerides of caprylic/capric acid such as those sold by Stearineries Dubois or those sold under the name Miglyol 810, 812 and 818 by Dynamit Nobel;

synthetic oils or esters with the formula R₅COOR₆ in which R₅ represents the rest of a higher linear or branched fatty acid with 1 to 40 and better 7 to 19 carbon atoms and R₆ represents a branched hydrocarbon chain with 1 to 40 and better 3 to 20 carbon atoms, with R₅+R₆ = 10 as for example Purcellin oil (cetostearyl octanoate), isononyl isononanoate, C₁₂ to C₁₅ alcohol benzoate, isopropyl myristate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate, octanoates, decanoates or ricinoleates of alcohols or polyols; hydroxyl esters such as isostearyl lactate, di-isostearyl malate; and esters of penterythritol;

synthetic ethers containing 10 to 40 carbon atoms:

C₈ to C₂₆ fatty alcohols such as oleic alcohol;

their mixtures.

[0037] The oily phase in practice represents 5 to 99% of the total weight of the composition, preferably 20 to 75%.

[0038] The composition of the invention may also include any additive usually used in the field in question, chosen among water that may be thickened by an aqueous phase thickener or gelling agent, colorants, antioxidants, essential oils, preservatives, aromas, fillers, pasty or waxy lipids, neutralizers, fat soluble polymers, cosmetic or dermatological active ingredients such as emollients, hydrating agents, vitamins, essential fatty acids, sunscreens and their mixtures. These additives may be present in the composition at 0 to 20% of the total weight of the composition and better between 0 and 10%.

[0039] Evidently, the specialist will take care to choose any additional additives and/or their quantity such that the advantageous properties of the composition according to the invention, i.e. notably brilliance and non-migration, or not or are not substantially altered by the planned addition.

[0040] The composition according to the invention may be in the form of a dermatological composition or one of care of the skin and/or the hair and nails or in the form of a composition for sun protection, body hygiene, notably a deodorant or makeup remover. In this case it is notably non-colored, possibly containing cosmetic or dermatological active ingredients. In this case it can be used as a care base for the skin, hair and nails or the lips (lip salve protecting the lips from cold and/or sun and/or wind, care cream for the skin the nails or the hair).

[0041] The composition of the invention can also be in the form of a colored makeup product for the skin, possibly having care or treatment properties and in particular a foundation, a blush, cheek or eyelid rouge, a product to treat rings under the eyes, an eye liner, a body makeup product; lip makeup such as lipstick possibly having care or treatment properties; makeup for the hair and hard parts such as nails, eyelashes in the form of mascara, eyebrows and hair. In particular, the composition of the invention can be a cosmetic product containing cosmetic and/or dermatological active ingredients.

[0042] Evidently, the composition of the invention must be cosmetically or dermatologically acceptable, i.e. contain a physiologically acceptable and non-toxic medium that can be applied on the skin or lips of the human face. By cosmetically acceptable, we mean in the sense of the invention a composition with pleasant appearance, odor and feel.

[0043] The coloring material preferably contains primarily pigments and/or mother of pearl in order to obtain a covering makeup, i.e. that masks the skin, lips or nails. Pigments also reduce the sticky feel of compositions, in contrast to soluble colorants.

[0044] By "pigment" (mother of pearl (perlescent) or not) we mean any solid particle insoluble in the medium used to impart and/or change a color and/or an iridescent appearance.

[0045] Advantageously, the composition contains a coloring matter that may be chosen from among lipophilic colorants, hydrophilic colorants, pigments and perlescent substances usually used in cosmetic or dermatological compositions, and their mixtures. This coloring matter is generally present at 0.01 to 40% of the total weight of the composition, preferably 1 to 35% and better 5 to 25%.

[0046] Fat soluble colorants are, for example, Sudan red, DC Red 17, DC Green 8, beta carotene, soybean oil, Sudan brown, DC Yellow 11, DC Violet 2, DC Orange 5, quinoline yellow. They may represent 0 to 20% of the weight of the composition and better from 0.1 to 6% (if present).

[0047] Pigments can be white or colored, inorganic and/or organic, coated or not. Among inorganic pigments, we may mention titanium dioxide, possibly with a surface treatment, zirconium or cerium oxides, as well as the oxides of iron or chromium, manganese violet, ultramarine blue, chromium hydrate and ferric blue. Among organic pigments, we may mention carbon black, D&C pigments and lakes based on cochineal carmine, barium, strontium, calcium, aluminum. Pigments can represent 0 to 40%, preferably 1 to 35% and better 2 to 25% of the total weight of the composition.

[0048] Mother of pearl pigments (or perlescent) can be chosen from among white mother of pearl such as mica coated with titanium or bismuth oxychloride, colored perlescent pigments such as titanium mica with iron oxides, titanium mica with notably ferric blue or chromium oxide, titanium mica with one of the above-mentioned types of organic pigments, as well as bismuth oxychloride. They can represent 0 to 20% of the total weight of the composition and better 0.1 to 15% (if present).

[0049] The composition according to the invention can be manufactured by the known processes generally used for cosmetics and skin-care products. It can be manufactured by the process that consists of heating the polymer to at least its softening temperature, adding the amphiphile compound(s), coloring agents, and additives to it, then mixing the whole until a clear, transparent solution is obtained. The homogeneous mixture so obtained can then be poured into a suitable mould such as a lipstick mould, or directly into the packaging (can or cup, in particular).

[0050] Another object of the invention is a cosmetic process for the care, making-up, or treatment of the keratinous substances of human beings, notably the skin, lips, face, and phanera of human beings, comprising the application to the keratinous substances of the composition, notably cosmetic, defined hereinabove.

[0051] Another object of the invention is the use of a sufficient quantity of at least one polymer having a polyamide skeleton including at least one alkyl- or alkenyl-chain end group having at least 4 carbon atoms, bonded to the skeleton by an ester group and at least one amphiphile compound that is liquid at ambient temperature, having an HLB value of less than 8, to structure a liquid fatty phase in the form of a self-supporting solid having for example a hardness between 20 and 2,000g and in particular between 20 and 900g or better still between 20 and 600g. This fatty phase is notably that of a cosmetic composition.

[0052] Another object of the invention is the use of a sufficient quantity of at least one polymer having a polyamide skeleton including at least one alkyl- or alkenyl-chain end group having at least 4 carbon atoms, bonded to the skeleton by an ester group and at least one amphiphile compound that is liquid at ambient temperature, having an HLB value of less than 8, to structure a liquid fatty phase in the form of a self-supporting solid that is glossy and/or non-bleeding.

[0053] Another object of the invention is the use of a liquid fatty phase structured by a polymer having a polyamide skeleton including at least one alkyl- or alkenyl-chain end group having from 4 to 22 carbon atoms, bonded by an ester group and by an amphiphile compound having an HLB value of less than 8, in a cosmetic composition or for the manufacture of a physiologically acceptable composition that is glossy and/or non-bleeding.

[0054] The invention is illustrated in more detail in the examples that follow. The percentages are given by weight.

Example 1. Lipstick formula

Uniclear 80	25.0%
Parleam oil	56.0%
Polyglyceryl-2 polyhydroxystearate	10.0%
Pigments (brown iron oxide + titanium oxide)	9.0%

[0056] Preparation: The Uniclear 80 is dissolved, using the polyglyceryl-2 polyhydroxystearate, in the parleam oil at 100°C and the pigments are then added. This is all mixed using a deflocculating turbine (Raynerie), then poured into lipstick moulds.

[0057] This produces a homogeneous lipstick having a hardness of 425g as measured using the TA-XT2 texture analyzer at 20°C. The resulting lipstick is glossy and non-bleeding. This was confirmed by a test on a panel of experts by comparison with a glossy product of the prior art, Lancôme's Rouge Absolu. The lipstick of the invention was judged glossier upon application by all of the testers, and less bleeding at time 0 and after being worn 2 hours.

Example 2. Anhydrous eye shadow

Uniclear 60	25.0%
Parleam oil	35.1%
Glyceryl oleate	31.25%
Pigments qsp	100%

[0059] This eye liner, in stick form, was prepared as in example 1. It is glossy and non-bleeding.

Counter-example

[0060] The lipstick of example 1 was reproduced with the Uniclear 80 polyamide replaced by the Henkel company's Versamid TM 930 polyamide, then by Macromelt TM 6212 polyamide, also from Henkel, both of which lack the alkyl- or alkenyl-chain end group having at least 4 carbon atoms, bonded to the skeleton by an ester group.

[0061] The resulting products are totally heterogeneous and in two-phase form. They totally lack the appearance and hardness of a stick.

Claims

1. Structured composition containing at least one liquid fatty phase structured by at least one polymer having a polyamide skeleton including at least one alkyl- or alkenyl-chain end group having at least 4 carbon atoms, bonded to the skeleton by an ester group, the said polymer being associated with at least one amphiphile compound that is liquid at ambient temperature and has an HLB value of less than 8.
2. Composition as per claim 1 in which the ester groups account for 10 to 50% of the total number of ester groups and amide groups.
3. Composition as per claim 1 or 2 in which the polymer has a mean molecular weight ranging from 1,000 to 10,000, and better still from 2,000 to 8,000.
4. Composition as per any of the claims above in which the polymer is chosen from among polymers having the following formula (I)? and mixtures thereof:

where n designates a number of amide motifs such that the number of amide groups is from 10 to 50% at least of the total number of ester and amide groups; R<1> is at each occurrence independently an alkyl or alkenyl group group having at least 4 carbon atoms; R<2> is at each occurrence independently a hydrocarbon group from C4 to C42, provided that at least 50% of the groups R<2> are hydrocarbon groups from C30 to C42; R<3> is at each occurrence independently an organic group having at least 2 carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, and, optionally, one or more atoms of oxygen or nitrogen; and R<4> is at each occurrence independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group from C1 to C10, or a direct bond to R<3> or to another R<4> such that the nitrogen atom to which both R<3> and R<4> are bonded is part of a heterocyclic structure defined by R<4>-N-R<3>, with at least 50% of the R<4> representing a hydrogen atom.

5. Composition as per any of the claims above in which the ester groups account to 20 to 35% of the total number of ester groups and amide groups.
6. Composition as per claim 4 or 5 in which R<1> is an alkyl group from C12 to C22, and preferably from C18 to C22.

7. Composition as per one of claims 4 to 6 in which R<2> is a hydrocarbon group having from 30 to 42 atoms of carbon.

8. Composition as per one of claims 4 to 7 in which R<3> is a hydrocarbon group from C2 to C36.

9. Composition as per any of the claims above in which the amphiphile compound includes a lipophile part bonded to a polar part, with the lipophile part including a carbon chain having at least 8 atoms of carbon and preferably 16 to 32 atoms of carbon and best 18 to 28 atoms of carbon.

10. Composition as per the previous claim in which the polar part is the rest? of a compound chosen from among the alcohols and polyols having from 1 to 12 hydroxyl groups, with the polyoxyalkylenes having at least 2 oxyalkylene motifs and having from 0 to 20 propoxylated? motifs and/or from 0 to 20 ethoxylated? motifs.

11. Composition as per any of the claims above in which the amphiphile compound is chosen from among the hydroxystearates, the oleates, the isostearates of glycerol, of sorbitol, or of methylglucose and octyldodecanol.

12. Composition as per any of the claims above in which the amphiphile compound is from 0.1 to 35%, and best from 2% to 15%, of the total weight of the composition.

13. Composition as per any of the claims above in which the polymer is from 0.5 to 80% of the total weight of the composition, and best from 5 to 40%.

14. Composition as per any of the claims above in which the fatty phase contains more than 50% oil or a mixture of apolar oils.

15. Composition as per any of the claims above in which the fatty phase contains at least one hydrocarbon oil of mineral or synthetic origin.

16. Composition as per any of the claims above in which the liquid fatty phase contains at least one oil chosen from among parleam oil, isoparaffins, and squalane or mixtures thereof.

17. Composition as per any of the claims above in which the liquid fatty phase is from 5 to 99% of the total weight of the composition, and best from 20 to 75%.

18. Composition as per any of the claims above constituting a composition for the care and/or treatment and/or making-up of keratinous substances.

19. Composition as per any of the claims above also containing at least one coloring agent.

20. Composition as per the preceding claim in which the coloring agent is chosen from among lipophile coloring agents, hydrophile coloring agents, pigments, mother-of-pearl, and mixtures thereof.

21. Composition as per claim 19 or 20 in which the coloring agent is from 0.01 to 40% of the total weight of the composition, and preferably from 5 to 25%.

22. Composition as per any of the claims above containing at least one additive chosen from among water, anti-oxidants, essential oils, preservatives, neutralizers, liposoluble polymers, cosmetic or dermatological active principles, fillers, perfumes, waxes, and mixtures thereof.

23. Structured composition containing a cosmetically acceptable medium containing at least one liquid fatty phase structured by at least one polymer having a polyamide skeleton including at least one alkyl- or alkenyl-chain end group having at least 4 carbon atoms, bonded to the skeleton by an ester group, the said polymer being associated with at least one amphiphile compound that is liquid at ambient temperature and has an HLB value of less than 8.

24. Composition as per any of the claims above in moulded form.

25. Composition as per any of the claims above in the form of a mascara, eye liner, make-up foundation, lipstick, deodorant, body make-up, make-up remover, eye shadow, rouge, product to remove rings round the eyes, medicated shampoo or creme rinse, sun protection product, or face or body care product.

26. Composition as per any of the claims above containing pigments.

27. Cosmetic, care, make-up or treatment process for the keratinous substances of human beings including the application on the keratinous substances of the cosmetic composition as per any of the claims above.

28. Use of a sufficient quantity of at least one polymer having a polyamide skeleton including at least one alkyl- or alkenyl-chain end group having at least 4 carbon atoms, bonded to the skeleton by an ester group and at least one amphiphile compound that is liquid at ambient temperature, having an HLB value of less than 8, to structure a liquid fatty phase in the form of a self-supporting solid.

29. Use as per claim 28 in which the hardness of the solid is between 20 and 2,000g and preferably between 20 and 900g.

30. Use of a sufficient quantity of at least one polymer having a polyamide skeleton including at least one alkyl- or alkenyl-chain end group having at least 4 carbon atoms, bonded to the skeleton by an ester group and at least one amphiphile compound that is liquid at ambient temperature, having an HLB value of less than 8, to structure a liquid fatty phase in the form of a solid that is glossy and/or non-bleeding.

31. Use of a liquid fatty phase structured by a polymer having a polyamide skeleton including at least one alkyl- or alkenyl-chain end group having from 4 to 22 carbon atoms, bonded by an ester group and by an amphiphile compound having an HLB value of less than 8, in a cosmetic composition or for the manufacture of a physiologically acceptable composition that is glossy and/or non-bleeding.